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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/867,687	05/31/2001	Patricia Kesling	XMS-102	8151
28970	7590	12/30/2005	<input type="text"/> EXAMINER <input type="text"/> DEAN, RAYMOND S	
PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN LLP 1650 TYSONS BOULEVARD MCLEAN, VA 22102			ART UNIT <input type="text"/> 2684	PAPER NUMBER <input type="text"/>
DATE MAILED: 12/30/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/867,687	KESLING ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Raymond S. Dean	2684

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2005.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1 - 19, 73 - 75 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1 - 19, 73 - 75 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 31 May 2001 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments, see amendment filed November 21, 2005 and in the interview dated November 8, 2005 with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 6, 11, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found references Noreen et al. (US 2002/0183059), hereafter Noreen2, and Shah-Nazaroff et al. (US 2002/0053077), hereafter Shah-Nazaroff.

Regarding Claims 1, 18, Palmer further teaches indications that reference an identifier. Palmer further teaches indications that reference an identifier. Palmer teaches a URL that enables a user to connect to the advertiser's web site (See Column 7 lines 7 – 26). Typical URLs comprise a reference to an advertiser or sponsor such as Bose or Dell for example or an advertisement such as a Dell XPS 600 computer advertisement. The URLs for Bose and Dell are www.bose.com and www.dell.com respectively. Another example of this is www.us.dell.com/content/products/productsdetails.aspx/xpsdt\_600, which is the URL related to a dell computer model XPS 600 advertisement. Palmer therefore teaches a reference to an identifier.

Regarding Claim 6, Shah-Nazaroff teaches comparing the first quantity with the second quantity, wherein each of the first quantity of indications and the second quantity

of indications references the respective first and second identifiers. Shah-Nazaroff teaches a broadcast system that can broadcast multiple advertisements (See Sections 0022 lines 7 – 10, 0023 lines 8 – 9). Shah-Nazaroff further teaches a feedback method that enables a user interested/not interested in an advertisement to provide feedback about an advertisement. The feedback identifies the particular broadcast advertisement (See Sections 0042, 0043 lines 1 – 5). A determination of the quantity of favorable responses about the advertisement will enable a rating to be generated (See Section 0021). A sponsor of advertisements can then compare the ratings for multiple advertisements to the same category of subscribers thereby enabling said sponsor to determine which broadcast ranks the highest. Since the ratings comprise a determination of quantities the comparison of the ratings comprises a comparison of the quantities. Since the feedback identifies the particular broadcast advertisement said feedback will reference the identifier. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Noreen with the feedback method of Shah-Nazaroff for the purpose of enabling an advertiser to target advertise broadcasts to subscribers for whom the broadcast ranks highly as taught by Shah-Nazaroff.

Regarding Claim 11, Noreen2 teaches recording the unique program identifier in memory devices in response to users' indicating interest in the advertisement (Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, the responses will identify the advertisements, said responses will be recorded at the radio network ground station for further transfer to the network operations center) and downloading the unique program identifier from the memory

devices to a central hub (Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, the network operations center is the central hub). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Noreen1 with the feedback method of Noreen2 for the purpose of enabling a subscriber to select various advertisements while listening to the radio and then access the internet at a later time to review information pertaining to the various advertisements. The subscriber then does not need to make decisions immediately regarding the purchase of goods or services while listening to the radio broadcast as taught by Noreen2.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 – 3, 5, 18 – 19, and 73 – 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. (5,303,393) in view of Palmer et al. (5,905,865).

Regarding Claim 1, Noreen teaches a method for charging advertising fees, comprising the steps of: broadcasting an advertisement for a sponsor in a broadcast (Column 13 lines 15 – 32), wherein the broadcast includes an identifier that uniquely identifies the advertisement and at least one of the sponsor of the advertisement and a product advertised in the advertisement (Column 13 lines 15 – 32); receiving a quantity

of electronic indications from persons who observe the advertisement, wherein the indications indicate interest in the product, and wherein the indications reference the identifier (Column 13 lines 33 – 67).

Noreen does not teach charging the sponsor a fee for broadcasting the advertisement, wherein the fee is based on the quantity of indications that are received, and wherein the indications each reference the identifier.

Palmer teaches charging the sponsor a fee for broadcasting the advertisement, wherein the fee is based on the quantity of indications that are received, and wherein the indications each reference an identifier (Column 7 lines 7 – 26, Palmer teaches a URL that enables a user to connect to the advertiser's web site, typical URLs comprise a reference to an advertiser or sponsor such as Bose or Dell for example or an advertisement such as the Dell XPS 600 computer advertisement).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the broadcast method taught by Palmer in the system of Noreen for the purposes of adding value to the broadcast system of Noreen1 by manipulating internet connections thus enhancing the advertising by making more complete information and options available to users and generating a revenue stream as taught by Palmer.

Regarding Claim 2, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Noreen further teaches a time at which and a channel on which the advertisement was broadcast (Column 13 lines 23 – 27, the carrier frequency is the channel).

Regarding Claim 3, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Noreen further teaches receiving one of wireless messages requesting more information about the product and wireless messages requesting to purchase the product (Column 13 lines 42 – 67).

Regarding Claim 5, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Noreen further teaches broadcasting from at least one satellite (Figure 1, Column 12 lines 12 – 15).

Regarding Claim 18, Noreen teaches a method for charging advertising fees comprising the steps of: broadcasting an advertisement associated with a plurality of sponsors (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers, this includes an advertisement associated with a plurality of sponsors); broadcasting a unique program identifier with the advertisement (Column 13 lines 15 – 32); receiving a wireless order message to buy a product of a sponsor of the plurality of sponsors, wherein the wireless order message references the unique program identifier (Column 13 lines 33 – 67).

Noreen does not teach charging the sponsor a fee for the wireless order message received to buy the product of the sponsor, wherein the wireless order message references the unique program identifier.

Palmer teaches charging the sponsor a fee for the order message received to buy the product of the sponsor, wherein the wireless order message references the unique program identifier, wherein the wireless order message references the unique

program identifier (Column 7 lines 7 – 26, in order for an order message to be received the website will need to be accessed thus generating a hit, Palmer teaches a URL that enables a user to connect to the advertiser's web site, typical URLs comprise a reference to an advertiser or sponsor such as Bose or Dell for example or an advertisement such as the Dell XPS 600 computer advertisement).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the broadcast method taught by Palmer in the system of Noreen for the purposes of adding value to the broadcast system of Noreen by manipulating internet connections thus enhancing the advertising by making more complete information and options available to users and generating a revenue stream as taught by Palmer.

Regarding Claim 19, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 18. Noreen further teaches broadcasting form at least one satellite (Figure 1, Column 12 lines 12 – 15).

Regarding Claim 73, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Noreen further teaches wherein the identifier is transmitted to a broadcast receiver along with the advertisement (Column 13 lines 15 – 42).

Regarding Claim 74, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 73. Noreen further teaches transmitting the electronic indication referencing the identifier directly from the broadcast receiver (Column 13 lines 42 – 67).

Regarding Claim 75, Noreen in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 73. Palmer further teaches transmitting the electronic indication referencing the identifier via the internet (Column 7 lines 7 – 26).

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. (5,303,393) (Noreen1) in view of Palmer et al. (5,905,865) and in further view of Noreen et al. (US 2002/0183059) (Noreen2).

Regarding Claim 4, Noreen1 in view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Noreen1 in view of Palmer does not teach receiving downloads of the identifiers at a central hub.

Noreen2 teaches receiving downloads of the identifiers at a central hub (Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, the network operations center is the central hub).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Noreen1 with the feedback method of Noreen2 for the purpose of enabling a subscriber to select various advertisements while listening to the radio and then access the internet at a later time to review information pertaining to the various advertisements. The subscriber then does not need to make decisions immediately regarding the purchase of goods or services while listening to the radio broadcast as taught by Noreen2.

5. Claims 6 – 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. (5,303,393) in view of Shah-Nazaroff et al. (US 2002/0053077).

Regarding Claim 6, Noreen teaches broadcasting a first advertisement including a first identifier; receiving a first quantity of electronic indications from persons who observe the first advertisement, wherein the first quantity of electronic indications indicate interest in the first advertisement (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple identifiers and a quantity of electronic indications in response to said identifiers) and wherein the first quantity of electronic indications reference the first identifier (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple identifiers and a quantity of electronic indications in response to said identifiers); broadcasting a second advertisement including a second identifier; receiving a second quantity of electronic indications from persons who observe the second advertisement, wherein the second quantity of electronic indications indicate interest in the second advertisement (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple identifiers and a quantity of electronic indications in response to said identifiers), and wherein the second quantity of electronic indications reference the second identifier (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple identifiers and a quantity of electronic indications in response to said identifiers).

Noreen does not teach comparing the first quantity with the second quantity, wherein each of the first quantity of indications and the second quantity of indications references the respective first and second identifiers.

Shah-Nazaroff teaches comparing the first quantity with the second quantity, wherein each of the first quantity of indications and the second quantity of indications references the respective first and second identifiers (Sections 0021, 0022 lines 7 – 10, 0023 lines 8 – 9, 0042, 0043 lines 1 – 5, Shah-Nazaroff teaches a broadcast system that can broadcast multiple advertisements, Shah-Nazaroff further teaches a feedback method that enables a user interested/not interested in an advertisement to provide feedback about an advertisement, the feedback identifies the particular broadcast advertisement, a determination of the quantity of favorable responses about the advertisement will enable a rating to be generated, a sponsor of advertisements can then compare the ratings for multiple advertisements to the same category of subscribers thereby enabling said sponsor to determine which broadcast ranks the highest, since the ratings comprise a determination of quantities the comparison of the ratings comprises a comparison of the quantities, since the feedback identifies the particular broadcast advertisement said feedback will reference the identifier).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Noreen with the feedback method of Shah-Nazaroff for the purpose of enabling an advertiser to target advertise broadcasts to subscribers for whom the broadcast ranks highly as taught by Shah-Nazaroff.

Regarding Claim 7, Noreen in view of Shah-Nazaroff teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Noreen further teaches wherein the first advertisement and the second advertisement are the same and wherein the step of broadcasting the first advertisement occurs at a different time of day than the step of broadcasting the second advertisement (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers on multiple channels, the content can also be the same thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Regarding Claim 8, Noreen in view of Shah-Nazaroff teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Noreen further teaches wherein the first advertisement and the second advertisement are the same, and wherein the step of broadcasting the first advertisement occurs on a different channel than the step of broadcasting the second advertisement (Column 4 lines 23 – 40, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers on multiple channels, the content can also be the same thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Regarding Claim 9, Noreen in view of Shah-Nazaroff teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Noreen further teaches wherein the first advertisement and the second advertisement are different, wherein the first advertisement is broadcast at a particular time of day and on a certain channel, and wherein the second advertisement is broadcast at the particular time of day and on the certain channel (Column 4 lines 23 – 40, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers on multiple channels thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Regarding Claim 10, Noreen in view of Shah-Nazaroff teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Noreen further teaches broadcasting from at least one satellite (Figure 1, Column 12 lines 12 – 15).

6. Claims 11 – 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. (5,303,393) (Noreen1) in view of Noreen et al. (US 2002/0183059) (Noreen2) and in further view of Palmer et al. (5,905,865).

Regarding Claim 11, Noreen1 teaches a method for charging advertising fees comprising the steps of: broadcasting an advertisement of a sponsor and broadcasting a unique program identifier with the advertisement (Column 13 lines 15 – 32).

Noreen1 does not teach recording the unique program identifier in memory devices in response to users' indicating interest in the advertisement, downloading the unique program identifier from the memory devices to a central hub; and charging the sponsor for each unique program identifier that is downloaded.

Noreen2 teaches recording the unique program identifier in memory devices in response to users' indicating interest in the advertisement (Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, the responses will identify the advertisements, said responses will be recorded at the radio network ground station for further transfer to the network operations center) and downloading the unique program identifier from the memory devices to a central hub (Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, the network operations center is the central hub).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Noreen1 with the feedback method of

Noreen2 for the purpose of enabling a subscriber to select various advertisements while listening to the radio and then access the internet at a later time to review information pertaining to the various advertisements. The subscriber then does not need to make decisions immediately regarding the purchase of goods or services while listening to the radio broadcast as taught by Noreen2.

Palmer teaches charging the sponsor for each unique program identifier (Column 7 lines 7 – 26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the broadcast method taught by Palmer in the system of Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 for the purpose of adding value to the broadcast system of Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 by manipulating internet connections thus enhancing the advertising by making more complete information and options available to users and for the purpose of generating a revenue stream as taught by Palmer.

Regarding Claim 12, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Noreen2 further teaches downloading to a portable device via one of a wireless and a temporary wired connection and employing the portable device to effect the downloading (Figure 1, Section 0046 lines 1 – 24).

Regarding Claim 13, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 and in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Noreen2 further teaches a personal digital assistant (Section 0046 lines 1 - 24).

Regarding Claim 14, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 and in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Noreen2 further teaches one of an infrared link and a radio frequency link (Figure 1, Section 0046 lines 1 – 24, computer network (111) comprises WLANs).

Regarding Claim 15, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Noreen1 further teaches presenting a second advertisement of a sponsor (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple advertisements), Noreen2 further teaches a central hub (Figure 1, Section 0046 lines 1 – 24), receiving click-through commands from users to activate the second advertisement (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14); launching an order screen of the second advertisement that presents a product for sale; passing the unique program identifier to the order screen (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14, the URL is the identifier); accepting an order for the product and associating the order with the unique program identifier (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14, the URL is the identifier); Palmer further teaches charging the sponsor a commission on the order (Column 7 lines 7 – 26, in order for an order message to be received the website will need to be accessed thus generating a hit).

Regarding Claim 16, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 and in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Noreen1 further teaches presenting a second advertisement of a second sponsor (Column 4 lines 23 - 40, Column 13 lines 15 – 67, this is a digital broadcast radio satellite system that

broadcasts multiple content nationwide to multiple subscribers thus there will be multiple advertisements), Noreen2 further teaches a web site (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14), receiving click-through commands from users to activate the second advertisement (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14); launching an order screen of the second advertisement that presents a product for sale; passing the unique program identifier to the order screen (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14, the URL is the identifier); accepting an order for the product and associating the order with the unique program identifier (Sections 0012, 0013 lines 1 – 14, the URL is the identifier); Palmer further teaches charging the sponsor a commission on the order (Column 7 lines 7 – 26, in order for an order message to be received the website will need to be accessed thus generating a hit).

Regarding Claim 17, Noreen1 in view of Noreen2 and in further view of Palmer teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Noreen1 further teaches broadcasting from at least one satellite (Figure 1, Column 12 lines 12 – 15).

### ***Conclusion***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S. Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00-2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A. Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Raymond S. Dean  
December 20, 2005

EDAN ORGAD  
PATENT EXAMINER/TELECOMM.  
L. 12/21/05